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Embassy Gunman Served Jail Term as a Spy

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BONN, Sept. 11 — New information has emerged on the identity of the four gunmen who seized the Polish Embassy in Switzerland this week. But there are still many uncertainties about the gunmen's motives and possible outside support.

News organizations in Poland and several other Eastern-bloc countries have stepped up a campaign to describe the leader of the group, Florian Kruszyk, 42 years old, as an anti-Communist fanatic and criminal who worked for

Western intelligence agencies and news outlets. They said the embassy attack was inspired by the suspended Solidarity trade union and by members of the now disbanded dissident movement known as KOR.

Solidarity spokesmen in Poland and the West have disavowed any connection with the gunmen, describing the attack instead as a provocation by Polish authorities.

On Friday the Swiss Justice Ministry identified the gunmen, who were captured by a special antiterrorist squad that stormed the embassy Thursday morning and freed the five remaining hostages. It said they were, in addition to Mr. Kruszyk, Krzysztof Wasilewski, 33, Marek Michalski, 20, and Miroslaw Plewinski, 23. It said that Mr. Kruszyk had a criminal record.

Trial in Switzerland Planned

The ministry said it would deny demands by Warsaw that the four be extradited to Poland. They are being held in a Swiss jail. The ministry said the men would be tried before a Swiss court on several charges, including deprivation of liberty and breaking and entry.

In contrast to the Polish Government's contentions, Polish refugee agency officials in Vienna said Friday that Mr. Kruszyk told their agencies in the late 1960's that he had been sent to the West as an agent of the Polish intelligence organization to spy on fellow Polish refugees. Mr. Kruszyk went to Austria from Poland in September 1967.

An official of a Vienna-based Polish refugee organization, who asked that he and his organization not be identified because of the delicate nature of their work, told how Mr. Kruszyk had filed papers in late 1968 to obtain an entry visa to Australia. The official said that in the papers Mr. Kruszyk asserted that he had been an officer in Poland's counterespionage organization who had traveled to Austria with a legal passport, and that he had received a forged identity card at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border to spy in Polish refugee circles.

The official asserted that Mr. Kruszyk had said that he turned himself in to the Austrian police in early 1968 after the Polish authorities ordered him to go to West Germany for a similar purpose.

Convicted of Spying in 1968

An Austrian Interior Ministry spokesman confirmed Friday that Mr. Kruszyk was convicted in 1968 by an Austrian court for spying on Polish refugees in Austria for Warsaw's intelligence service, and that he had served a 10-month sentence in an Austrian jail.

The refugee agency official said Mr. Kruszyk had made his declaration after leaving jail, evidently convinced that by characterizing himself as a "victim of political circumstances" who showed repentance by turning himself in, he might obtain Australian entry papers despite a criminal record.

The official said none of Mr. Kruszyk's statements could be verified independently. He characterized Mr. Kruszyk as an "unsavory character" who exploited his refugee status to cover his criminality.

In 1969 Mr. Kruszyk was convicted of breaking into the apartment of a jeweler, Abba Levitt, and holding him and his family hostage. Mr. Kruszyk, who served a nine-year sentence for the crime, told the police that he was acting on behalf of Al Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla organization.